

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 00:32:56 1995
Message-Id: <9506200027.AB00261@sun>
From: jokortge@sun.lisp.com (Jim Kortge, NU8N)
Subject: Re:
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 20:32:56 EDT

Bruce, W6TOY/3 wrote...

>I do have to ask
>one question -- I have a hamstick I bought several years ago and the whip
attaches with a set screw.
>Why can't you mark the point of resonance with some paint and just drop the
>whip into the antenna by loosening the set screw? I know the paint will
>eventually need to be refreshed, but it seems a small bottle of nail polish
>would constitute a lifetime supply!

The Hamstick has the winding wire carried through the fiberglass base about
6 inches below the ferrule where the set screws are. It won't slide into
the base without cutting that wire, then the antenna stops working. There
is a warning in the instructions about that problem. If you cut away the
heatshrink tubing and reroute the wire so that problem goes away, your idea
will work fine. In fact, later this summer I'm going to get a 17 meter
Hamstick just to verify that modification.

>

>Do you operate while in motion?

Yes, typically around 16 to 18 mph on the flats, and slower going up the hills!!

>Are you on cw or ssb?

Always SSB. I find pedalling and talking about as complicated as I can
handle and still be a safe rider. If I were younger, (I'm 52 now) maybe I
could handle it. But not interested at this stage of life!! :-)

>And what results have you had?

On 40 when the band is decent, into all of the surrounding states during the
daytime, and as far away as Iowa, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, DC etc.
On 17, I've worked from the east coast to the west (once in a roundtable
with a station in Oregon and one in Virginia, both looking at their
respective oceans). The best "solid" DX was working Bermuda, the year before
last in the fall, with S6 to S7 signal reports. Great fun!!

Thanks for the inquiry Bruce. Hope the answers are informative!

72/73...Jim

Jim Kortge, NU8N

|

Bicycle Mobile Hams

jokortge@lisp.com | __o of America
Fenton, MI | _'\<, Mizuho 17m/40m QRP SSB
... .. (*)/(*)

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 05:54:06 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.3.89.9506192200.A4314-01000000@netcom23>
From: Alan Kaul <kaul@netcom.com>
Subject: 30 M hopping
Date: Tue, 20 Jun 1995 01:54:06 EDT

About 2 hours after sundown in LA local time Monday (6/19) <around 0500Z 6/20>, I worked in short order on 30M:::

ZL4WA near Christchurch
VE7XD near Victoria BC
W9MVB/W7 Phoenix
WD5CEK Houston

And QRX now while I run back to the shack to give a call to WB6FZH/KH6

All with the NN1G/SW-30 running less than 2W.

Condx great tonight on 30M and the T20 promises he's going to show according to Los Angeles DX Packet Cluster!!! 73/72 de alan

[<Alan Kaul, W6RCL>] kaul@netcom.com

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 02:15:01 1995
Message-Id: <01HRWLQIDQDU8WZ450@nova.wright.edu>
From: NYOUNG@nova.wright.edu
Subject: 30m sigs and stranger stuff than on X-files... if you don't...
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 22:15:01 EDT

I was up on 30m listening to two frequencies at once -- which I can do now with the Argosy on one antoona and the TR7 (tx disabled) on the other. I heard KB5NJD calling cq around 10.123 and listened to him on the 525 and the TR7 before deciding to use the QRO rig. Antoona switches and all that took two cycles of his calling CQ before I responded. We did the usual exchange, me commenting on the hot weather that makes my wife about as sociable as your average psychotic off

his meds and John (that's KB5NJD's name, see?) coming back about how hot it is in Dallas and me chuckling 'cause it ain't nothing if it ain't about 110 F when suddenly there's this whoosh of noise and John's buried in wideband from 10.118 to about 10.129 (at which point I hear under the noise a female voice in LSB saying "Charlie.... India.... Oscar....Two" over and over). I try to call John back and explain but he evidently doesn't hear me either. Dead city radio. Burroughs approaches the microphone. "We're all here... we're all here to go... into space...." Oops. Sorry. I'm back.

So I tune around and listen for the same stuff on the 525 and sho'nuff it's there, clean off at 10.129 and 10.118 but filling the 11 kHz gap with what sounds for all the world like pink noise being pumped into one of those audio multiplexer rtty units that we had in the Navy: 18 channels of very small shift buzzing away like a saw into the ethereal night. So I listen to this crap. Yeah, I know. I'm sick enough for bringing Burroughs into this discussion, but he is, after all, a communications freak. One way or the other.

And then.... And then..... And then, I hear this cw sig that sounds like two transmitters on the same frequency 'cept one of 'em is mistuned and sounds like crap. I tune the one that sounds like cw. Note the time: 0100Z. This is what it said for about a minute: "WNNW WNNW WNNW WNNW WNNW WNNW." Then there was a spate of WNNW stuff mixed with some other WNG* W*** stuff and a couple AAR AAR AAR's for good measure. And then... and then I heard the same pile of 5-letter coded groups that had harrassed me through crypto training.

Now, check this out: the noise around ol' WNNW has died. He's on about 10.120 and the wide band noise is verschwunden. Gone. Se fue. Bortgaat. And the signal is clear as a bell. Like this: "GRDRR MN*** MWUWN AUDDG UMGMG DGGTI MDDDM DUIUI GAWTW DUTUM WIRAD GDDWG TGARM DITDW UDGGW MAWWT UDTTM DUUDU DADMT RWDDR WNIWN WWITA GMNR* TINT* IUMNT TRWDU MNAMN DNUDT RIUID ARNTR WNGGR AAAWU NUNNA UDAWI WIWRN RNGIR UTTND IAAMM NTTT* ITWMT WA***" and then... and then, all of a sudden it's AR AR BT BT SK SK. Ol' WNNW is gone. And for one brief instant, that little space between the noise from above 10.120 is gone. Only for an instant. And then, within seconds of WNNW leaving the air, it's back. Solid, loud and channelized as before. Even the female voice is gone. All that's left is hash.

And then, under the noise as if fighting back (and it seemed that the noise would quiet for a while), right there where WNNW had been comes a signal. I listen. It's garbage. Letters and 5-letter groups that seem to lurch and stagger and suddenly I realize that I'm listening to someone playing a drum solo on the keyer paddles. It was weird, 'cause the "bogus" signal had matched the rhythm of WNNW's little lesson. Oh, by the way, WNNW came on at 0105 and disappeared

at 0110. Clockwork.

So, like the folks around the ol' homestead said when the Lone Ranger rode off into the sunset "Who was that masked man?"

I mean, it ain't bad enough that we have commercial stuff to contend with (as if we owned the band outright, right?), but now it's "numbers stations" and "WNNWs" and crypto traffic. And some guy who likes to play drum solos on the keyer paddles. (Actually, I think he was getting into it for a while there. But the noise covered him up gooder and gooder and I lost interest in the whole deal. Except....) Except it was, like, you know, dude, like weird. Or something.

Any hints? Should we call Oliver Stone. Should we call Pop Comm magazine? Should we call John Judge? Should we call Sharon Stone? Tracy Lords? Daffy Duck? My 20-year-old somnambulant kid? Those little fish that come out of the lights when you turn 'em on? Anybody? Got ideas?

73 (I think. It might mean something completely different to WNNW. We should be careful. You never know who might be listening. Not that I'm paranoid, mind you. But I can hear you talking. About me. No really, it's ok. I'll just take this fire extinguisher over here and.... AYEEEEEEEE!)

Nils

WB8IJN &c

Do we get tapioca on Tuesday night. I can't remember. I think John Wayne was in it. Disturb the donuts. No... I can... really.... Ayeeeeee!)

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 02:45:52 1995

Message-Id: <950619224408_74242514@aol.com>

From: N5EM@aol.com

Subject: Re: 30m sigs and stranger stuff than on X-files... if you don't...

Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 22:45:52 EDT

In a message dated 95-06-19 22:20:02 EDT, you write:

>Nils

>WB8IJN &c

>Do we get tapioca on Tuesday night. I can't remember. I think

>John Wayne was in it. Disturb the donuts. No... I can... really....

>Ayeeeeee!)

>
>
>
>-

Nils,

You simply gotta keep taking your medication. Those little ole lithium pills really make you feel better.

72
Ed

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 02:51:11 1995
Message-Id: <199506200254.VAA13671@silver.niia.net>
From: ajones@niia.net (Allen Jones)
Subject: 30M Xcvr for Sale
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 22:51:11 EDT

For Sale: Oak Hills Research Explorer 30M transceiver. Built approximately one month ago by experienced kit builder (received compliment from Dick at OHR when I sent it in for alignment check.) 2+ watts out. First contact made was with Germany. \$105 Ppd UPS CONUS.

73 . . . Allen

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 09:07:53 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.OSF.3.90.950619215156.5767B-1000000@govonca2>
From: Brien Pepperdine <pepperb@govonca2.gov.on.ca>
Subject: A weekend of qrp
Date: Tue, 20 Jun 1995 05:07:53 EDT

Why go to a cottage and canoe and swim and hike in the woods when you can fling wire about and see what low power will do.
Well, I got a rope as far as my slingshot would sling some monofilament into a tree, and hauled out 100 feet of wire from each end of an ABS pipe centre insulator (lots of plexiglass at home, but remember to bring some? Nah.) fed with 450 ohm ladder line. With the 200 foot dipole threaded through the trees I hooked up the ladder line to my Heath qrp tuner.

Hmm. Not much heard - NOTHING heard on 80m. where I should hear the ONTARS net at 3755 coming in strong. I KNOW is have good connections. After checking out the ladder line and peering at the insulator with binoculars and threading one leg of the antenna in a more easterly direction I still have bad 'ears' and the SWR will not go lower than 2:1 or 3:1 on any bands.

So, let's check out this flea market tuner- it worked fine when it was feeding coax on the previous antenna. Luckily I brought the manual with me so I could bridge it correctly for balanced feeder.

A HA!! Whoever built it did not ever desire to feed balanced feeder or a long wire, since the wire that is to go from the centre of the SO-239 connector to the balanced line terminal is not there. But, I have my soldering iron this time since I was putting up an antenna and needed to solder the feeder to antenna, so I solder a wire on, bridge where construction manual tells me to, and I have great ears, I hear the ONTARS net, call into it and get a 569, and have very acceptable SWR.

30 m. is not so great on the NE 30-40, I think .7 watt is just too little, so I am going to replace the 2N3553 this week with an MRF237 and hope to get a little more power edge - hoping for around 2 watts.

Got a fellow in Schenectady, NY on 40 m. and he likes the sound of the NorCal 40A - he turns down from 100 w to 3 w, and I really can say there is not a big difference. He is still a good bit above the noise level and I can copy him fine. Taste of my own qrp medicine, and I think it is an OK taste. I don't often get actual qrp-qrp contacts.

Brien
Toronto
pepperb@gov.on.ca

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 21:44:43 1995
Message-Id: <9506191640.D1377rJ@slacc.com>
From: nf0r@slacc.com
Subject: All Homebrew Field Day?
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 17:44:43 EDT

Howdy! The St. Louis QRP Society is again running *ALL* homebrew on Field Day!

To us this means anything hanging on the other end of the battery cable, feedline and key line that someone wasn't paid to build!

Wondering if any other club or group is planning a similar effort?

SLQS will be on 20, 40 and 80 meter CW. Not sure yet who's call we will

be using yet.....depends on who shows up for Field Day! <grin>

See you over the weekend!

73 de Dave nf0r@slacc.com (for the St. Louis QRP Society)

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 17:08:31 1995
Message-Id: <199506191707.NAA44199@nss1.CC.Lehigh.EDU>
From: pelt@vt.edu (Randy Pelt)
Subject: Argonaut II
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 13:08:31 EDT

Just got my copy of HTYS today and I noticed two argonaut II's for sale.
If anyone is interested:

\$775 ki5az at (501) 273-5340

\$895 (mint) wd8cim at (216) 478-2935

72/73

*Ranson J. Pelt	*
*Internal Audit Manager	*
*Virginia Tech 0328	*
*Blacksburg, VA 24061	*
*(703) 231-9475 FAX (703) 231-4681	*
*	*
*QST de nz4i (soon to be w4wyt again)	Semper Fi *

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 19:28:27 1995
Message-Id: <950619152408_73944588@aol.com>
From: CQC@aol.com
Subject: Colorado QRP Field Day
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 15:28:27 EDT

The Colorado QRP Club will be operating from a site southeast of Denver near the small town of Elizabeth. We will be using K0FRP and KB0LMQ on N/T+.

Look for us on all FD bands from 160 - 2 meters c.w. and s.s.b.

Our FD chairman is Paul Beckett, KF7MD. He is the best!

Good luck and we hope to work all of you.

72, Rich WOHEP
Colorado QRP Club

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 22:07:47 1995
From: Mark E Gustoff <Mark_E_Gustoff@ccm.ch.intel.com>
Subject: FS: Argo 509; Knwd 520
Message-Id: <95Jun19.180754edt.39952-2+25@fidoii.cc.lehigh.edu>
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 18:07:47 EDT

Well it's time to liquidate a bit of merchandise. Most will be traveling to the Ft. Tuthill hamfest in mid-July, but I'll give this group first shot.

=====

Ten Tec QRP Argonaut 509 - VGC. 5W 80-10M SSB/CW. All bands are working. Also included is the matching PS from Ten-Tec, and an outboard CW filter. I hooked up this filter once, and it does work, but I've used my SCAF filter extensively with this rig, but the SCAF filter stays with me. The rig is in very nice physical and operational condition. To my knowledge it's never been mobile. \$285.00

Kenwood TS520SE - Purchased a year ago from a ham who claimed it was mint. In my mind it doesn't quite qualify as mint, but is in excellent shape. It's not known as a QRP rig either, but the drive can be cranked down low. It would make a good first rig for someone looking to start out. Everything works on it and the tubes are only about a year old. Has the internal 500Hz CW filter and built in PS. (NOT RECOMMENDED FOR BICYCLE MOBILE)

TS520SE	- \$350
VF0520	- \$ 90 (The outboard VFO for working split).

I can be reached at the following numbers. I'll pay shipping on both.
(602) 554-8574 - Days (602) 917-1971 - Evenings

73,

Mark de W07T/QRP

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 21:31:30 1995
Message-Id: <n1408543043.72850@msmailgw1.arlut.utexas.edu>
From: "rohre" <rohre@arlut.utexas.edu>
Subject: FW: Half Square Antenna
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 17:31:30 EDT

Note: Mark's modeling came up with an unreasonably high SWR, if the model did feed the antenna at the upper corner. I wonder if the model assumes a ground plane under the fed point of a vertical, which would be wrong in this case?

To: Mark_E_Gustoff@ccm.ch.intel.com; qrp-1@lehigh.edu
From: rohre on Mon, Jun 19, 1995 12:45 PM
Subject: RE: Half Square Antenna

I am real interested in what the other assumptions were on your model. Consider the fact an approximate quarter wave vertical either hung down, or mounted free end up should be 50 ohm or less at fed end. Now if you have about a half wave electrical phasing line between them, it repeats this impedance to its other end. Now, another vertical is also low impedance at end, and high at free end.

Just by a visual analysis, I cannot see it more than 2:1. Could there have been a computer glitch? IF YOU FEED the wrong end, I could see 9:1. The book from which I got the formulas, could of course have a misprint. Think it was one of the RSGB ones, will recheck that.

Note that Antennas West sells these fed direct with 50 ohm coax. At the corner, as I described, with the vertical hanging down, and the other side of coax to the horizontal wire.

Did your Elnec model use free space? I would be concerned about coupling if the free ends were too close to a good RF conductor.

Would be good if someone else could check on this. I will check with Antennas West to see any matching network is used at the end of the coax.

72, Stuart

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 14:48:40 1995
Message-Id: <199506191447.JAA20126@chuck.dallas.sgi.com>

From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams)
Subject: Re: Fwd: Bridge Controlled VF0?
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 10:48:40 EDT

Gang,

You want that I should tell you what is changing your frequency in your NorCal 40a's and NorCal 40's when mobile and crossing a bridge?

I knew you'd wanna know the answer. So here is just a test for you to do sometime.

I discovered this while working on one of my cases and installing a MXM SuperXCVR in same. I was sitting at the desk and while putting little holes in the case and making them larger, etc. I had the NC40a on listening to QSO here and there and in general having a good time. While listening to one high speed QSO I was using the tapered reamer to make a hole for a phone jack. As I set the reamer back on the desk I noticed a shift in frequency of the QSO. Hey, this rig is stable, it shouldn't have moved any!!!

I determined that if I moved the tapered reamer closer and farther away from the NC40a I could influence the frequency. The tapered reamer has become highly magnetized over the years as was noted by its capability to pick up lock washers and other magnetic materials on the desk. It is this magnetic field and its influence on the tuning toroid that effects the frequency.

A bridge, overpasses, and other large metallic structures on the roads and byways of the world are mostly iron and thus have some field that will effect the NC40x class of rigs. There is no magnetic shielding due to the case.

I know that the toroid should be self shielding, but it's not perfect and there may be a Hall Effect in progress here also. It would take some serious lab equipment and a large amount of experimenting to nail the effect to the component level.

So, the next time you have a magnetic near the NC40x, try it out and see what the effect is.

dit dit

--

Chuck Adams K5FO CP-60 adams@sgi.com

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 17:14:57 1995
Message-Id: <9506191748.AA11710@flowerslabs.com>
From: "Norman E. Fink" <norm@uu1238.flowerslabs.com>
Subject: G5RV - 30M
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 13:14:57 EDT

RE: The G5RV antenna and its use on 30M

If someone has already provided this info, please accept my apology.

* * * * *

>From "The Doctor is IN" column of the "New Ham Companion" section of
QST, July, 1995.

Q. I've heard a lot about a legendary HF antenna called the "G5RV."
What is it?

A. While many folks use a G5RV as a general-purpose multiband dipole
antenna, most don't realize that it's a design specifically

optimized for operation on 20 meters (as a $3/2$ wavelength center-fed
long wire). Although it permits multiband operation with an antenna

tuner, there is a performance compromise on the lower HF bands when

compared to a full-size dipole on 80 meters. A complete treatise

on this antenna, written by Louis Varney, G5RV, appears in the

"ARRL Antenna Compendium, Volume 1".

The physical dimensions of the G5RV are:

Flattop: 102 feet, center fed
Matching section: 34 feet open wire or
ladder line
Balun: 1:1, choke or current type
Coax: any length.

* * * * *

Now, my comment. I reaffirm an earlier posting that a better selection
for use on 80 thru 10, including WARC bands, is a 135 dipole or inverted vee,

fed with open wire or ladder line, used with a tuner.

Norm, K2NF

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 11:42:31 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.PMDF.3.91.950619073622.538971336F-100000@utkvx.utk.edu>
From: cebik@UTKVX.UTCC.UTK.EDU
Subject: Re: G5RV <> 30m
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 07:42:31 EDT

On Fri, 16 Jun 1995, Chris Gearhart wrote:

> >> Right off the bat you need a different antenna. The G5RV is specifically
> >> designed for certain bands and 30 meters is not one of those.

> Ernie,

> By God, your right! I just dug out the documentation on this antenna and
> sure enough, no 30 meter coverage. It's strange though, that the antenna
> seems to tune up just fine on 30. But as someone said earlier: "SWR isn't
> everything".

> Thanks,

> Chris, N1HWQ

Chris,

If you use an ATU, do not be concerned about this restriction--it applies only to the prospect of a "low" SWR on the bands of design. Unless the ATU requires a high-loss configuration, the G5RV will work on 30 as a full wavelength (approximately) antenna, with all the directional pattern that applies to any full wavelength antenna. But expect a fairly sharp tuner setting and possible high X compensation.

-73-

LB, W4RNL

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 11:51:59 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.PMDF.3.91.950619074314.538971336G-100000@utkvx.utk.edu>
From: cebik@UTKVX.UTCC.UTK.EDU
Subject: Re: G5RV <> 30m
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 07:51:59 EDT

On Fri, 16 Jun 1995, Chris Gearhart wrote:

> >> Right off the bat you need a different antenna. The G5RV is specifically

> >> designed for certain bands and 30 meters is not one of those.
> Ernie,
> By God, your right! I just dug out the documentation on this antenna and
> sure enough, no 30 meter coverage. It's strange though, that the antenna
> seems to tune up just fine on 30. But as someone said earlier: "SWR isn't
> everything".
> Thanks,
> Chris, N1HWQ

Further note on the G5RV: If you are using lots of coax between the coax-twinlead junction and the shack, save the antenna and replace all or most of the coax with twinlead for 30 meters. (A short run of coax from the ATU to outdoors with a ferrite bead (W2DU) choke on the coax at the coax-twinlead junction will not occasion much loss and may save some RF coupling and twinlead unbalance if it passes close to lots of metal, like air ducts, etc.) If you have a balanced output ATU, then twinlead all the way is standard feed for a full wavelength antenna--like running an 80 meter dipole on 40 in the old "centerfed Zepp" mode. 102' is just a tad long as a full wave at 10.1 MHz, but close enough for a fairly tight bidirectional pattern with a tiny bit of gain over a half wavelength dipole.

-73-

LB, W4RNL

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 01:50:28 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950619215009.6770E-100000@grape.epix.net>
From: rarland@epix.net
Subject: Re: G5RV <> 30m
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 21:50:28 EDT

Take the G5RV and get rid of the matching stub/coaxial cable mess, feed the entire thing with 450 ohm ladder line and you can use the bloody antenna anywhere!

73 rich

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 02:03:24 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.PMDF.3.91.950619215505.538983501B-100000@utkvtx.utk.edu>
From: cebik@UTKVTX.UTCC.UTK.EDU
Subject: Re: G5RV <> 30m
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 22:03:24 EDT

On Mon, 19 Jun 1995 rarland@epix.net wrote:

> Take the G5RV and get rid of the matching stub/coaxial cable mess, feed
> the entire thing with 450 ohm ladder line and you can use the bloody
> antenna anywhere!

>

> 73 rich

I thought that is what I said, but with a little less blood. 600-ohm line and 300-ohm line will also work. But some folks with problems between the outdoors and the rig might need to modify the short indoor run. See the note on keeping the antenna and replacing the coax with parallel transmission line.

73, LB, W4RNL

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 02:08:37 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950619200408.28014A-100000@ume>
From: Rick Zabrodski <zabrodsk@med.ucalgary.ca>
Subject: Re: G5RV <> 30m
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 22:08:37 EDT

I agree, had one.....been there, done that. However, you could play with the length a bit. One wavelength will give a dipole like pattern plus some gain over dipole, 3/2 wavelength will give you some gain but a pattern more like a cloverleaf which you might prefer. If installed as an inverted vee, pattern much more difficult to predict and exact length less relevant.

Dr. Rick Zabrodski BSc, MD, CCFP(E)	*	VE6GK
Email: zabrodsk@med.ucalgary.ca	*	NorCal 519 ARCI 7650 GQRP 8329
Phone 403-271-5123 Fax 403-225-1276	*	"Power is no substitute for skill"

On Mon, 19 Jun 1995 rarland@epix.net wrote:

> Take the G5RV and get rid of the matching stub/coaxial cable mess, feed
> the entire thing with 450 ohm ladder line and you can use the bloody
> antenna anywhere!

>

> 73 rich

>

>

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 04:13:40 1995
Message-Id: <803599231.AA02481@hamlink.mn.org>
From: CLATON.CADMUS@hamlink.mn.org (CLATON CADMUS)
Subject: G5RV;- (AND BETTER:-)
Date: Tue, 20 Jun 1995 00:13:40 EDT

Hello lister's,

Every so often the G5RV myth raises its ugly head. Now I'm not saying it doesn't work, because it does. But so will old bedsprings. I won't go into why I wouldn't put up a G5RV. There was an article some months back in QST that says it better than I could.

Here are the KA0GKC rules for multiband single wire dipole construction.

#1.) Avoid cutting the dipole to a length that will be a fullwave or even multiple of a full wave on any of your frequencies of interest. Many hams recommend multibanding an 80 meter dipole. Bummer! An 80 meter dipole is a full wave on 40, 2 full waves on 20 etc. The feedpoint impedance will be about as high as you can get and the SWR between antenna and transmitter will be huge. "Well that's what an antenna tuner is for right?" Right, but the SWR still exists even with an antenna tuner and the losses in the tuner and feedline increase with SWR. The little bit you gain by being resonant on 80 is nothing to what you will lose on 40. You don't have to change the length very far to dramatically reduce the SWR. I use a 100 ft wire, works great.

#2.) This one is a little harder. Don't cut your feedline such that it is a quarter wavelength long or odd multiple at any of your frequencies of interest. You just got the antenna set up so the feed impedance will be reasonable, a quarter wavelength or odd multiple feedline can transform a low impedance to high impedance, why ruin it! (Don't forget the feedline velocity factor in the calculations.) In practice it is much easier to tune up on all the bands and if you have a problem on one remove a bit of feedline and try again.

#3.) This is really part 2B. Use the lowest loss feedline you can and be sure the antenna system is balanced. I recommend 450 ohm ladder line. For under 50 watts or so 300 ohm tv twinlead is fine. Either one has less loss than the best coax. If you must use a balun, and if you don't have a balanced tuner you must, it should be a 1:1 choke balun.

#4.) Orientation is often overlooked and is most important. At the frequency where the dipole is about a half wave, the radiation pattern is slightly broadside, as the frequency increases and the wire becomes over a full wave or more the radiation pattern becomes increasingly sharper off either side of the ends, usually in four main lobes. Look

on a globe and try to position the antenna so when you use it on 30, 20, 15 etc. the lobes are going in populated directions and not "out to sea".

Well that's my 2 cents.

73 de Claton Cadmus, KA0GKC

```
-----
| FIDOnet= Claton Cadmus 1:282./100 |
| INTERNet= Claton.Cadmus@hamlink.mn.org |
| PACKETnet= KA0GKC@WB0GDB.#STP.MN.USA.NA |
-----
```

If anything I have written makes any cents, I claim copyright!

* SLMR 2.1a * Megahertz 1.) When something is *REALLY*REALLY* painful!

---NoSnail v1.17

HAM>link< RBBS - Serving the Amateur Radio Community Since 1983

- 612/HAM-0000 v.34 Ham Radio Spoken Here!!

- 612/HAM-1010 v.32b Reply to sender @ hamlink.mn.org

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 13:47:57 1995

Message-Id: <v01510100ac0b3bb5c69f@[132.235.72.11]>

From: weinfurtner@ouvaxa.cats.ohiou.edu (Greg Weinfurtner)

Subject: Gas-powered telephone line??

Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 09:47:57 EDT

Hello to all!

Can anyone help me with a mystery? Are there any telephone tech's out here? Coming through town on Saturday, I saw a tank, (looking somewhat like an oxygen tank in an acetelyne torch set-up) leaning against a telephone pole. I thought it look like the tank was feeding a line going up to a box on the pole! The tank was orange, with black on it... I think. It had a regulator on it with two gauges just like my torch does.

Am I losing it? Have I been too close to QRO RF? Popped the tops on one too many 807's? Fell off my tower too many times?...OR, is this tank used for something? Maybe cooling telephone circuits on a section of town where the gossip runs hot? :.) hee hee!

```
*
*                               Greg Weinfurtner AEE BSS *
*      NN      N      SSSSSSS  88888888  0000000  Electronic Design Splst *
```



```

*      N N  N   S           8      8   0      0      Ohio University   Athens  *
*      N N  N   SSSSSSS 88888888 0      0      GO BOBCATS!                *
*      N   N N           S   8      8   0      0                        *
*      N     NN   SSSSSSS 88888888 00000000    "When in trouble, When in  *
*                                           doubt, Run in circles,    *
*                                           Amateur Radio      Scream and shout."  *
*****

```

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 15:20:51 1995
 Message-Id: <199506191520.LAA00951@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
 From: GREGOIRE@VALLEY.NET (ERNEST GREGOIRE)
 Subject: Re: Gas-powered telephone line??
 Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 11:20:51 EDT

>Hello to all!

Can anyone help me with a mystery? Are there any telephone tech's out here? Coming through town on Saturday, I saw a tank, (looking somewhat like an oxygen tank in an acetelyne torch set-up) leaning against a telephone pole. I thought it look like the tank was feeding a line going up to a box on the pole! The tank was orange, with black on it... I think. It had a regulator on it with two gauges just like my torch does.

Am I losing it? Have I been too close to QRO RF?

>

>Hello,

Telephone circuits are very similar to radio circuits. They actually work on smoke. If the smoke is released for some reason then the circuits will not work. So the tanks that you see attatched to the telephone lines are acutally smoke tanks, and the cables are being refilled with smoke. As we know from our experience in building our own radios, whenever the smoke that is inside of these small components is let out, then it doesn't work any more!
 :)

Now for the rest of the stroy.

The truth is that the tanks are pumping dry nitrogen into the cables to help keep them dry. The telephnone companies use "Air Dryers", to do this. They are located in the central offices. Some times there is a break in the sheath of the cables and the "Dryer" cant keep up with the demand. So a paorable tank is set up in the area of the trouble and this gives them some extra time to fix the real trouble before it rains again and wet's up the cable any more than it already

is.

(I just couldn't resist the joke), :)

73 de AA1IK Ernie

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 15:42:17 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950619113649.12717D-100000@booz.bah.com>
From: k1zat@bah.com
Subject: Re: Gas-powered telephone line??
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 11:42:17 EDT

On Mon, 19 Jun 1995, Greg Weinfurtner wrote:

> out here? Coming through town on Saturday, I saw a tank, (looking somewhat
> like an oxygen tank in an acetelyne torch set-up) leaning against a
> telephone pole.

Probably closer than you think. What it probably is, is a feed point for a pressurized main feed cable.

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 15:50:02 1995
Message-Id: <950619114819_97823711@aol.com>
From: N5EM@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gas-powered telephone line??
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 11:50:02 EDT

Greg,

You're not losing it, and the phone lines are not gas powered (though some of the telephone conversations I have had seemed to be powered by hot air).

The bottles you see are nitrogen. This is used to pressurize the multipair lines you see hung on poles (and buried in the ground). The positive pressure on the lines helps keep out moisture and even assists in locating punctures and breaks in the integrity of the heavy black jacket (they listen for the high pitched leak with acoustic gear on long poles).

There you have it. More than you ever wanted to know.

Ed Manuel, N5EM
n5em@aol.com

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 15:51:21 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.90.950619084036.6256A-1000000@snowwhite>
From: Dale Goodman <dxgoodm@snowwhite.bsrn2430.PacBell.COM>
Subject: Re: Gas-powered telephone line??
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 11:51:21 EDT

Greg, in older telco lines they are pressurized to keep water out. Still today wave guide on microwave systems use this to keep moisture out. (water in the feed line can really put a loss in your power budget!)

On Mon, 19 Jun 1995, Greg Weinfurtner wrote:

> Hello to all!
> Can anyone help me with a mystery? Are there any telephone tech's
> out here? Coming through town on Saturday, I saw a tank, (looking somewhat
> like an oxygen tank in an acetelyne torch set-up) leaning against a
> telephone pole. I thought it look like the tank was feeding a line going
> up to a box on the pole! The tank was orange, with black on it... I think.
> It had a regulator on it with two gauges just like my torch does.
> Am I losing it? Have I been too close to QRO RF? Popped the tops
> on one too many 807's? Fell off my tower too many times?...OR, is this
> tank used for something? Maybe cooling telephone circuits on a section of
> town where the gossip runs hot? :.) hee hee!

>
> *****
> * Greg Weinfurtner AEE BSS *
> * NN N SSSSSSS 8888888 0000000 Electronic Design Splst *
> * N N N S 8 8 0 0 Ohio University Athens *
> * N N N SSSSSSS 8888888 0 0 GO BOBCATS! *
> * N N N S 8 8 0 0 *
> * N NN SSSSSSS 8888888 0000000 "When in trouble, When in *
> * doubt, Run in circles, *
> * Amateur Radio Scream and shout." *
> *****
>
>
>

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 19:00:00 1995
Message-Id: <9505198035.AA803599053@hub.comverse.com>
From: Bernie_Hunt@comverse.com
Subject: Re: Gas-powered telephone line??
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 15:00:00 EDT

I never worked outside plant, but it sounds like your describing one of the tanks used to pressurize telephone cables. In wet environments, the pressurize the cables with some kind of gas to keep out the moisture. Sorry I can't provide any more details. Maybe there's a lineman out there that can help.

Bernie

----- Reply Separator -----
Subject: Gas-powered telephone line??
Author: weinfurtner@ouvaxa.cats.ohiou.edu (Greg Weinfurtner) at Internet
Date: 6/19/95 2:17 PM

Hello to all!

Can anyone help me with a mystery? Are there any telephone tech's out here? Coming through town on Saturday, I saw a tank, (looking somewhat like an oxygen tank in an acetelyne torch set-up) leaning against a telephone pole. I thought it look like the tank was feeding a line going up to a box on the pole! The tank was orange, with black on it... I think. It had a regulator on it with two gauges just like my torch does.

Am I losing it? Have I been too close to QRO RF? Popped the tops on one too many 807's? Fell off my tower too many times?...OR, is this tank used for something? Maybe cooling telephone circuits on a section of town where the gossip runs hot? :.) hee hee!

```
*****
*                                     Greg Weinfurtner AEE BSS *
*      NN      N      SSSSSSS      8888888      0000000      Electronic Design Splst *
*      N N      N      S          8      8      0      0      Ohio University Athens *
*      N N      N      SSSSSSS      8888888      0      0      GO BOBCATS! *
*      N      N N          S      8      8      0      0 *
*      N      NN      SSSSSSS      8888888      0000000      "When in trouble, When in *
*                                     doubt, Run in circles, *
*                                     Amateur Radio      Scream and shout." *
*****
```

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 21:32:51 1995
Message-Id: <950619173037_98046520@aol.com>
From: BobHirsch@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gas-powered telephone line??
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 17:32:51 EDT

Greg --

What you saw may have been a nitrogen tank. Nitrogen is sometimes used to pack major cable is splice to prevent contamination and corrosion.

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 21:52:25 1995
Message-Id: <9505198035.AA803598826@ccmgate.mti.com>
From: TLeonard@ccmgate.mti.com (Leonard, Tim)
Subject: Re: Gas-powered telephone line??
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 17:52:25 EDT

They were probably purging the moisture out of a line; most commercial feedlines are pressurized to keep out moisture.

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 22:19:47 1995
Message-Id: <199506192214.PAA29531@netcom8.netcom.com>
From: rohrwerk@netcom.com (John Seboldt)
Subject: Re: Gas-powered telephone line??
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 18:19:47 EDT

Verily hath Greg Weinfurtner written:

> Coming through town on Saturday, I saw a tank, (looking somewhat
> like an oxygen tank in an acetelyne torch set-up) leaning against a
> telephone pole. I thought it look like the tank was feeding a line going
> up to a box on the pole! The tank was orange, with black on it... I think.
> It had a regulator on it with two gauges just like my torch does.

Probably something to pressurize a jacketed multi-conductor (or coaxial?) line to keep the moisture out. Nitrogen is commonly used in such applications. In my broadcast days, dry nitrogen was used to pressurize

air-dielectric coax to feed FM and TV arrays (where the coax is constructed in pipes of at least 3 inch diameter, depending on power!).

: John Seboldt rohrwerk@netcom.com / CW: It don't mean a thing
: Amateur radio K0JD... / if it ain't got that swing!
: Church of the Annunciation, / Di dah, di dah, di dah, di dah...
: Minneapolis / (sorry, Duke!)

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 01:56:03 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950619215143.6770F-1000000@grape.epix.net>
From: rarland@epix.net
Subject: Re: Gas-powered telephone line??
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 21:56:03 EDT

On Mon, 19 Jun 1995, Greg Weinfurtner wrote:

> Hello to all!
> Can anyone help me with a mystery? Are there any telephone tech's
> out here? Coming through town on Saturday, I saw a tank, (looking somewhat
> like an oxygen tank in an acetelyne torch set-up) leaning against a
> telephone pole. I thought it look like the tank was feeding a line going
> up to a box on the pole! The tank was orange, with black on it... I think.
> It had a regulator on it with two gauges just like my torch does.

Greg:

You have seen what may have been a very rare event. Every 15 years, local telcos are required by federal law to presurize their telephone lines, blowing out any accumulation of dust, dirt, bugs, etc. The telco should have forwarned the local community about this trunk line "blowout" as they are responsible for providing each and every telephone user with a small plastic bag to fit over each phone in the house and businesses, to keep the mess to a minimum. If you have a cellular phone in the car (or a bag phone) you are on your own....you gotta furnish your own bag.

HOpe this helps.....

rich K7YHA

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 04:50:28 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.SOL.3.91.950619223044.22710A-100000@mail>
From: Stanley Siuta <:ssiuta@mail.bcpl.lib.md.us>
Subject: Re: Gas-powered telephone line??
Date: Tue, 20 Jun 1995 00:50:28 EDT

Concerning the high pressure gas cylinder next to a telephone pole, it was probably a temporary fix to an overhead communication cable. Dry nitrogen pressure to the interior of the cable can keep moisture out until the leak can be found and permanently fixed. I do not have a telephone background, but I was at a meeting many years ago when this type of temporary fix was discussed. I hope my memory is correct and that this is still a plausible explanation.

Stan AA3D (I am a retired electric utility engineer.)

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 01:54:42 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.PMDF.3.91.950619214037.538983501A-100000@utkvx.utk.edu>
From: cebik@UTKVX.UTCC.UTK.EDU
Subject: half square
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 21:54:42 EDT

Have read the exchange about the half square between Mark and Stuart on the list. So I ran some quick checks in free space with a #14 bare copper wire version for 28.5 MHz.

first version, which just dropped a couple of quarter-wave verticals from an existing dipole model, with a feed change (upper corner, split current feed to place feed at exact corner, with 11 segments on the verticals and 21 on the horizontal) gave an 11:1 SWR, but only due to the fact that everything was short and the jX was very high.

later versions: resonant, gave 45 ohms (ok, so I quit with a 1 ohm reactance remnant). Model was not optimized for gain, but registered 4.33 dBi (where 2.1 to 2.15 dBi is for a dipole) broadside to the horizontal phasing line. How you set the vertical connected to the feedpoint appears to make no difference in pattern or Feed Z (that is, from bottom to feedpoint or from feedpoint to bottom). Juggling vertical lengths and phasing line lengths might add (or subtract) fractional dBi to the gain, but will not significantly affect the feedpoint Z.

I suspect the high SWR was a function of high jX rather than departure of R from Stuart's visualization.

No dimensions given here, because modeling over real ground is likely to

also make a difference. But getting some decent starting figures, cutting long, and pruning until SWR is low will likely produce quite usable results.

Hope something here is useful.

-73-

LB, W4RNL

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 15:04:08 1995
From: Mark E Gustoff <Mark_E_Gustoff@ccm.ch.intel.com>
Subject: Half Square Antenna
Message-Id: <95Jun19.110508edt.39950-3+4@fidoii.cc.lehigh.edu>
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 11:04:08 EDT

With reference to Stuart's note on formulas for the half-square antenna, I modeled this antenna with ELNEC, and when checking the match to 75 or 50 ohm coax, I noticed from the program that matches were going to present an SWR on the order of 9:1.

In practical use, can anyone comment on what the SWR and bandwidth is for such an antenna on 40,30, or 20?

How many of you out there actually use this antenna?

My modeling did show about 3dB gain over a dipole, and the nice thing is that the polarization of that added gain is vertical in nature (good DX antenna)

73,

Mark de W07T/QRP

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 21:07:48 1995
Message-Id: <9506192022.AA01509@pirate>
From: tenspeed@tc.fluke.com (Jim Ehrmin)
Subject: HW-8 and Other HF Stuff For Sale
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 17:07:48 EDT

Gang,

I found a mint condition Yaesu FT-747GX over the weekend that I just couldn't resist. It was in a consignment sale and had never been used. Looks like it will work nicely as a QRP rig as well. Fortunately it was Father's Day weekend so my xyl didn't say too much about it.

But I must sell a few pieces of gear to help towards the cost of the Yaesu. I don't like to sell my HW-8 but for now it must go (still have my Norcal 40A!!).

HW-8 \$125.00 (includes shipping)

Heathkit HW-8 - Good condition, works fine, has a few scratches and nicks on the case (from camping trips), basically in original condition with the exception of an mini earphone jack installed by a previous owner. Manual included but no power supply.

BaseCom 20 Amp Power Supply \$110.00 (includes shipping)

BaseCom 20 Amp Supply - 16 amps continuous, 20 amp surge, good condition and has 4 screw holes in top of case put there by a previous owner. It came with the Yaesu rig I mentioned above but I don't need it. Appears to work fine.

HW-104 \$115.00 (includes shipping)

Heathkit HW-104 (100 watts out high power, 1 watt out low power) - This is circa 1976 vintage (I think) and an all SOLID STATE rig--no tubes with analog dial. Excellent physical condition, lower bands work fine, 10 meter band does not work and never worked for me (never got around to fixing it), have made many fine contacts on the lower bands. Does not have RIT. Manuals included. The manual has a different schematic for the receiver board then the one that is installed in the unit. The schematic for the receiver board (that is in the unit) is available from a Heathkit repair shop in Michigan. It may be that this unit has the receiver board from a HW-104A in it, not sure.

Jim Ehrmin KB7SOK
tenspeed@tc.fluke.com
206-356-5134 work (8-5pm pdt)
206-742-7033 home

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 15:30:27 1995
Message-Id: <9506191529.AA02225@voder.nsc.com>
From: Mike Robinson <miker@cc.com>
Subject: Re: Lightning
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 11:30:27 EDT

When I disconnect my antennas at the rigs. I put the ends into a glass jar. I've been told that the glass is an outstanding insulator and no stray bolts will escape.

Anyone else hear of this or try it. I've not had any near strikes to know if it works. I'd prefer to keep it that way, but I'd also like to know if I'm protected.

```
=====
7.3 de Michael aa0ub          | QRP:
miker@cc.com                 |      "This thing's a radio?"
=====
```

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 17:53:03 1995
Message-Id: <199506191754.NAA05009@jfwhome.funhouse.com>
From: "John F. Woods" <jfw@jfwhome.funhouse.com>
Subject: Re: Lightning
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 13:53:03 EDT

> When I disconnect my antennas at the rigs. I put the ends
> into a glass jar. I've been told that the glass is an
> outstanding insulator and no stray bolts will escape.

The ARRL handbook should list the insulation strength of glass. I think 1/8" of glass would probably be equivalent to a few feet of air. Unfortunately, consider how many feet of air a lightning bolt has already penetrated (and ionized, making it a good conductor) before getting to your glass jar.

This will probably be OK for static buildup. A genuine lightning strike won't notice 1/8" of glass any more than it noticed the few thousand feet of air it already arced across.

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 00:14:29 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.PMDF.3.91.950619195202.538980597B-100000@utkvx.utk.edu>
From: cebik@UTKVX.UTCC.UTK.EDU
Subject: Re: Lightning
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 20:14:29 EDT

On Mon, 19 Jun 1995, Mike Robinson wrote:

> When I disconnect my antennas at the rigs. I put the ends
> into a glass jar. I've been told that the glass is an
> outstanding insulator and no stray bolts will escape.

Mike,

The safest place to make a disconnection of antenna leads is out of doors as far from the house as possible. A glass jar might do well in protecting the rig from arcs, but then again, the sudden heating of the lines from a direct stroke might suffice to shatter the jar. Worse, if the transmission line passes through anything flammable, the sudden heat may start a fire. And your home is as worthy of protection as your rig.

My own practice is 2-fold. 1. On "regular" days, when the rig is not in use, the antenna cables near the rig are disconnected, the station ground is disconnected, and the rigs are totally disconnected from AC by unplugging from an AC outlet. The rigs are almost like they were in their shipping cartons, that is without connection to anything that can be influenced by lightning strikes nearby, e.g., line surges, ground surges, etc. 2. When the forecast is more threatening, I disconnect the antenna cables out of doors (including rotor cable) and reconnect them to a plate on a post with connectors with all grounded pins. A direct strike may take out my antenna, cables, and even the tower, but it is unlikely (but--like all things associated with lightning--not impossible) that my house or its contents will be seriously affected.

Why do I go to this trouble? Well, in order of priority, I want to save the following: my family, my house, my furnishings and appliances, . . , my rig, and my antennas. Okey, throw in the family cat somewhere high in the list. He is not as expensive as the antennas, but he is alive, lives here, and is my responsibility. My commitment to my hobby includes looking out for my family's safety and the safety of the crucial investments that affect all of the family, not just me and ham radio. Hence, my purpose is to keep lightning out of my house as thoroughly as possible, even if it means double disconnects, extra effort, being slower to get on the air to chase the rare one, and being off of HF during storms and nearby storms. Sure, I'll miss a few good prefixes, but I would miss my family more. And I do not want my motivation for going mobile to be that my house burned down after a lightning strike to the antenna.

Is that over-cautious? Possibly. But I sleep well, even when it thunders.

The only improvement I can think of is having the tower and vertical on rails to move them to the property corner during storms, or hydraulically lowered into the ground, but that's a year's pay.

Please do not rely on a glass jar or a switch inside the house. Disconnect outside. Then finish the disconnection inside.

-73-

LB, W4RNL

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 03:14:35 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.90.950619201207.25443A-100000@nimbus>
From: Monte Stark <ku7y@sage.dri.edu>
Subject: Re: Lightning
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 23:14:35 EDT

Hi Mike,

Try putting the ends of the coax into a tin can. (Outside).

Then listen and watch the sparks fly as the storm gets closer!

Good lesson for those who don't think there is anything building up on THEIR antennas!

cul,

73, Ron, dah, dah (I'm three times slower than Chuck)

.....KU7Y.....ARCI #8829.....Monte "Ron" Stark.....
....ku7y@sage.dri.edu.....Sun Valley, Nevada....
.....ARRL.....NorCal #330.....NRA LIFE.....

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 20:44:34 1995
Message-Id: <9506192103.AA27689@asp.vet.purdue.edu>
From: bfinch@asp.vet.purdue.edu (Robert Finch)
Subject: lightning agn.
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 16:44:34 EDT

abt. all of the mail concerning lightning;

1) it isn't magic, and really DOES conform to

physical laws,
and where it WILL strike can only be approximated
in most REAL WORLD cases.....since u can't control
where a strike occurs most of the time u need to
protect urself.....

therefore ONLY use improved gas-
discharge devices to protect u and ur home.
these are made by two firms ONLY (patented,
and not currently licensed)

Industrial Communications Engineers,

Indianapolis, IN

and

Polyphasor, Minden, NV

ANYTHING ELSE will NOT do the job on direct
or near hits becuz the strike will happen
quicker than the any other marketed device
will react

2) it is exceptionally high voltage, and will
break down what otherwise might appear to be gud
insulation, even poor soil!!.....the trick is to
couple the above devices OUTSIDE ur home to a gud
LOW IMPEDANCE ground SYSTEM. a single ground rod

will NOT be enuf except in rare instances....

millions of volts into average soil will try and go sumwhere...the trick is to direct it away from the structure, and underground conductors going back towards the structure; and into a discipation (sp?) array.....the array will allow the charge to spread out over a wide area and become (eventually) harmless.....

3) i have seen mentioned the book by Polyphasor.
get it. read it. cum back and ask questions if u need to. understand it.

also u might try to get their catalog, and on their mailing list for the newsletter they infrequently put out....

I.C.E. (above also) has interesting bulletins u might like along with their catalog (these guys r reported to be avid ham radio testers)

finally AGN, there are NO magic secrets to containing

and controlling millions of volts, in nanoseconds....
glass jars, single 8 foot ground rods being sufficient,
can't possibly contain or direct voltage which broke
down atmosphere to get to ur home in the first place!

72, baab, n6cxb

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 14:31:21 1995
Message-Id: <2a6.31405.500@acenet.com>
From: brian.carling@acenet.com (Brian Carling)
Subject: Lightning etc.
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 10:31:21 EDT

From: brian.carling@acenet.com

Paul writes:

AA>Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.90.950618212255.18003B-100000@merlin.nando.net>

AA>Hi gang,
<skipped>

AA> The happy ending is that the 757 is now percolating happily along
AA>with a Super CMOS II keyer which is built into my OHR QRP Classic. Now
AA>if I could just get up the nerve to drill four memory pushbutton holes in
AA>the top panel. Yep, it's going to happen... 72 es see y'all FD de Paul

Hello Paul & everyone. Bet you wonder where I've been! No? Oh well...
I've been QRT. Sold my old TS-430s and shopping for a newer rig.
BUT I have also been building the kit form of the Super CMOS II keyer
here. My, that thing is TINY! I had to use a magnifying glass in
addition to my reading glasses to see the darn thing! Had to triple
check it for solder bridges etc. The tough part is that they snaked
those lands (tracks) on the PC board RIGHT BETWEEN the IC pins on
1/10" centers! Yow! That is hard not to make a solder bridge when
soldering by hand with no solder mask in the board!

After being so careful, I finally plugged the batteries in and attempted
to fire it up! NOTHING! Dead! No "OK"... found that I had put the IC

socket in backwards & thus the CPU chip was in backwards! Uh oh!
Had I blown it? Reversed the CPU and fired it up again. Nothing.
My heart sank. Then I fiddled with the batteries and checked my wiring.
It was getting 4.8V to the CPU and to the ground all OK. For some reason
when I plugged the batteries back in and started again I got the "OK"
and it started working right! It has been working perfectly ever since!

Now I just need a rig in time for FD and to get in on the fun on 30
meters! All in all I think this is a GREAT little keyer and at \$48.00
it is THE best deal for hams. I have great respect for the Rockwell
engineers that designed it! But that's why he has a PhD in E.E.

72 de AF4K in Maryland.

SLMR 2.1a Adopt BABIES, not manatees!

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 04:26:34 1995
Message-Id: <9506200408.AA29080@us1rmc.bb.dec.com>
From: "Dennis, K1YPP, 226-5982 20-Jun-1995 0002" <blanchard@nac.enet.dec.com>
Subject: Lightning, CQ Magazine.
Date: Tue, 20 Jun 1995 00:26:34 EDT

Two comments:

First of all, I recall when I was a young ham a good friend of mine, K1FEE, had
an 80 Meter dipole and he had an old spark plug across the center conductor to
ground. In the winter we used to watch the sparks jump across the gap (with
no radio attached) when it was snowing. The snow would create enough static
electricity to jump the gap with a healthy spark. It makes for an interesting
experiment.

On another note: Gee, it looks like half the folks from the list ended up in
the CQ magazine this month (July). Congratulations folks!!!!

Dennis, K1YPP

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 16:22:20 1995
Message-Id: <9506191547.AA13014@us1rmc.bb.dec.com>

From: "Dennis, K1YPP, 226-5982" <blanchard@nac.enet.dec.com>
Subject: Lightning.
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 12:22:20 EDT

Over the years I have done some research on lightning and although I don't have time at the moment to go into great detail, I would like to point out a few things.

First of all, a major Lightning strike can have a peak voltage of millions of volts and extremely high current. It is not uncommon for a bolt to travel several miles through the very moist atmosphere that exists in that environment.

Lightning rods (I would not own a house without them) are not intended to take a "direct hit" as is often thought. Rather, a lightning rod discharges the immediate area around a structure, at least to the horizontal distance equal to the vertical distance of the rods themselves. At one time, it was consider safe to twice that distance, but has been modified.

The idea of a lightning rod is build up a very large area of insulation around the structure. This will cause a lightning strike to seek an easier path to ground, and is quite effective.

Many amateurs "disconnect" the coax and leave it on the floor! This is perhaps the worst possible condition one can contrive. The lightning now has a good solid conductive path into the structure and will follow it faithfully! Once it reaches the end of the coax and has no place to go, it will seek the best path to ground from there. Usually that path is electrical equipment, bed springs, and any other good conductor in the way, including living beings.

ALWAYS ground the antenna cable. In itself, in many cases it will become a lightning rod. It still could take a hit, it is usually not a large enough conductor to carry current like those of the lightning rods, but in most cases will thwart severe damage.

I was once in home of a friend that had a 100 foot clotheline out to a tree, that was attached to a wall on the house. We were sitting in the kitchen when the line took a direct hit. It blew a four foot hole in the wall where a large mirror was hanging (on the other side of the wall from the clothesline) and the bolt went right through the kitchen and out the door to a hand pump water well that was just outside. How none of the four of us were not hurt, I will never know! We were sitting on some of those steel kitchen chairs. The bolt looked about a foot in diameter.

>From this, one can see that the glass jar theory will do nothing but make a bad situation worse. It will increase the breakdown voltage that will occur, therefore the voltage will get even higher before the path to ground is sought.

Incidentally, unlike RF, a very good ground is not needed for lighthing. The usual 8 foot rod (or two) works fine. They don't even have to be straight down, going in at an angle is fine.

Amateurs with towers next to their home that are sufficiently grounded will not usually need lightning rods, the tower will serve that purpose. However, there are devices that go into the power entry box of the home that discharge lightning energy to ground that are highly recommended. Your home could be protected, but not necessarily from hits on the power grid, and that can travel some distance.

Hope this helps.

Dennis, K1YPP

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 16:33:35 1995
Message-Id: <9506191631.AA16021@gvlf6-a>
From: rossi@VFL.Paramax.COM (Pete Rossi)
Subject: Re: Lightning.
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 12:33:35 EDT

Call PolyPhaser Corp and order their book on Grounding for Lightning Protection.

It will be the best \$25 you ever spent.

Pete Rossi - WA3NNA
rossi@vfl.paramax.com
Loral Defense Systems-Eagan (formerly Unisys Government Systems Group)
Valley Forge Engineering Center - Paoli, Pennsylvania

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 12:04:51 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.PMDF.3.91.950619075824.538971336H-100000@utkvx.utk.edu>
From: cebik@UTKVX.UTCC.UTK.EDU
Subject: Re: linear trap antenna
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 08:04:51 EDT

Whenever one makes up a transmission line using insulated wire, the

velocity factor will likely be unknown until testing according to schemes posted recently on the net. The insulation itself affects the VF, which is why various twinleads have VFs of about .8 to .82 (with other variations). The 450-ohm "twinlead" with holes in the insulation runs about .9 to .95, with true open wire bare copper and spacers about a foot apart running .95 to .975. Hence, it is unlikely that insulated wires, whatever their spacing, will achieve .95. Unless the insulation and its geometry with the line is known, measurement is likely the only way to know the VF for sure.

-73-

LB, W4RNL

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 17:47:26 1995
Message-Id: <v0151010aac0b72debc7a@[132.235.72.11]>
From: weinfurtner@ouvaxa.cats.ohiou.edu (Greg Weinfurtner)
Subject: Mystery Solved! RE:Gas-powered tele. lines
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 13:47:26 EDT

Thanks to all for the responses to my question:

>Can anyone help me with a mystery? Are there any telephone tech's
>out here? Coming through town on Saturday, I saw a tank, (looking somewhat
>like an oxygen tank in an acetelyne torch set-up) leaning against a
>telephone pole. I thought it look like the tank was feeding a line going
>up to a box on the pole! The tank was orange, with black on it... I think.

The answer? It is Nitrogen used to pressurize the lines to keep moisture out. Also the pressured lines can even be leak-detected by listening to the line with sensitive acoustic gear. Also, a response that it could be used to blow a pull-line into the conduit to be used to pull another set of cables in. (Reminds me of a friend of mine who tried to clear a conduit of an obstruction using an M-80, but that's another messy story...)

Thanks to all!!!

Now if I can convince my lovely wife that I'm not losing it...(well, my hair, yes.) Like she's is fond of saying to me, ..., "Honey, you're not as stupid as you look!" To which I graciously reply, "Thanks dear."

Thanks to : David Mitchell, Doug Snowden, AA1IK Ernie,
<nrr2642@rserver3.dsac.dla.mil, Gary Wescom, k1zat, Bill Marlin, Ed
Manuel, Dale Goodman, Stephen(Steve) Schwarm, Ray Mack and Clint -- kf8mz

73 de

```
*****
*                               Greg Weinfurtner AEE BSS *
*      NN      N      SSSSSSS  8888888  0000000  Electronic Design Splst *
*      N N     N      S      8      8      0      0  Ohio University Athens *
*      N N     N      SSSSSSS  8888888  0      0  GO BOBCATS! *
*      N      N      S      8      8      0      0 *
*      N      NN      SSSSSSS  8888888  0000000  "When in trouble, When in *
*                               doubt, Run in circles, *
*                               Amateur Radio      Scream and shout." *
*****
```

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 14:57:19 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950619085852.22711A-1000000@ume>
From: Rick Zabrodski <zabrodsk@med.ucalgary.ca>
Subject: Re: One Neat Antenna
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 10:57:19 EDT

Methinks the feedline does radiate, and radiate well!!

Dr. Rick Zabrodski BSc, MD, CCFP(E)	*	VE6GK
Email: zabrodsk@med.ucalgary.ca	*	NorCal 519 ARCI 7650 GQRP 8329
Phone 403-271-5123 Fax 403-225-1276	*	"Power is no substitute for skill"

On Sun, 18 Jun 1995, Aa4xx wrote:

> Hi Y'all,
> Thought you might be interested in this. Several days ago, on 40M,
> K3BHJ answered my CQ. I asked him what kind of antenna he was running,
> because he was 15-20 over S9. Well, I was somewhat shocked when he told
> me his antenna was a seven foot piece of copper pipe laying on the ground
> in his back yard! K3BHJ designed this antenna after studying one of Moxon's
> books on HF antennas.
> He's worked over 200 countries with 100 Watts on 40 meters with the
> pipe oriented vertically. For higher angle takeoff angles, he lays it
> directly on the grass. Ain't that a scream?
> The 7 foot pipe works out to about 0.05 wavelength on 40M. It's the
> pipe which does the radiating. The feedline consists of two 64 foot
> pieces of
> #12 Romex housewire which are connected to each end of the pipe. The

> tapered feedline is fed to the balanced input of his antenna tuner.
> The antenna (pipe) and the tapered feedline end up looking like an
> isosceles triangle, where the two equal sides are the feedline, and the
> short side is the radiator (pipe). The balanced, tapered feedline does
> not radiate--at least theoretically.
> K3BHJ has observed that the antenna is essentially omnidirectional.
> He has also scaled the same antenna for 80 and 160 meters, with
> very good results! I wonder if anybody on the list--especially some of our
> G-Land subscribers-- have any experience with antennas like this?
> 72 es Good QRPing de Paul
>
>

From qrp-l@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 01:24:43 1995
Message-Id: <9506200146.AA27882@asp.vet.purdue.edu>
From: bfinch@asp.vet.purdue.edu (Robert Finch)
Subject: oops
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 21:24:43 EDT

sumone wrote to me (and only one such sumone)
concerning my diatribe abt. lightning
protection.....i lost ur piece of mail,but
did get a chance to read it...tnxs for responding
...i appreciated that.....baaab,n6cxb

From qrp-l@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 04:26:21 1995
Message-Id: <199506200425.AAA20622@cais.cais.com>
From: jshelton@cais.cais.com (Jeff Shelton)
Subject: QRP from K4AF Tuesday night
Date: Tue, 20 Jun 1995 00:26:21 EDT

QRP-L folks,

Just wanted to confirm that I will be on from K4AF, the Pentagon Amateur
Radio Club station on Tuesday from 2200 UTC 6/20 to 0200 UTC 6/21 (1800 -
2200 EDT
on Tuesday 6/20). I may end up starting a little earlier if I can get off
work on time.

I slipped by the PARC shack tonight (Monday) and got the Argosy out
and on the air. It seems to work OK on 20 and 40 meters, but 30 may be

a problem. For some reason, the Argosy, PARC's R7 antenna, and the old Drake tuner don't seem to get along well on 30.

Anyway, I figure on starting out on 20 somewhere around 14.060 from 2200 UTC (or whenever I get there) until maybe 2300 or so, then giving 30 meters a try. If I have luck with the Argosy on 30, I'll work around 10.106 - 10.110 until maybe 2400. Around then (earlier if 30 doesn't pan out), I'll try to settle in as near 7.040 as QRM will allow, and staying there for the last two hours, with maybe an occasional foray up to 7.110 to try and catch a Novice or two.

Thanks for keeping an ear open, and hope to see you there!

Jeff - KS4TL

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 08:15:47 1995
Message-Id: <199506190718.RAA25688@eos.xx.rmit.EDU.AU>
From: david@rmit.edu.au (David Taylor)
Subject: RE: QRP SSB?
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 04:15:47 EDT

QRPers,

I have a comment to add here re:

>On Sun, 18 Jun 1995, Adam O'Donnell wrote:

>

> Has anyone tried QRP SSB?

> What kind of results?

A number of QRP enthusiasts in VK are running homebrew QRP rigs on 80m. The design is by Drew, VK3XU, net denizen and CW op and is called a 'TCF Transceiver' (for Twin Crystal Filter), and was published in 'Amateur Radio', journal of the WIA. I was pleased to hear two of these rigs used to call in to the 'CW Ops QRP Club' natter net last Friday night, both with clean sounding audio and S8-9 sigs from VK5 to VK3.

Briefly, the design consists of NE602 mixers, two crystal ladder filters (one each for Rx and Tx), JFET VFO and MOSFET Tx output stage. Fairly straightforward by present standards, but as anyone who's designed and built such a radio will know, the real achievement is in the detail and making the stages work together.

The MOSFET PA stages work well on 80m and low frequency VFO's are stable and easy to get going. Drew went to the trouble of locating a source for

the variable caps used in the VFO as well as the other critical components.
A nice piece of work IMHO!

72

David Taylor	Amateur Radio: VK3JKP
Computer Centres	CW Ops QRP Club (VK, No 423)
RMIT (Bundoora Campus)	Internet: david@rmit.edu.au
Melbourne 3083 Australia	

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 11:18:33 1995
Message-Id: <9506191133.AA10434@dtcs70.dtc.kodak.com>
From: mitchell@dtcs70.dtc.kodak.com (Brad Mitchel)
Subject: Re: QRP SSB?
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 07:18:33 EDT

Has anyone tried QRP SSB?
What kind of results?
Is there a reconized QRP SSB calling frequency?
Do you think we should make one?

73

--

Adam O'Donnell, N3RCS
Internet: adam@libertynet.org

My parents tell me that I just take up time and space. It's true -
I'm into relativity theory.

Works Great on all bands including 75! The most fun I ever had was when I was operating my Epiphyte barefoot, and the guy at the other end said, it's getting a little tough to copy with the static. I then said, I'll turn on the linear... turning on my 5w amp.... "oh wow now your 20 over nine, and above the static crashes" Then I told him what I was running, and you could just see the grimace on his face for being duped!
73 Brad WB8YGG

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 17:11:03 1995

Message-Id: <Pine.3.89.9506190911.A23902-01000000@freenet.vancouver.bc.ca>
From: "John D. Spittle" <jds@freenet.vancouver.bc.ca>
Subject: Re: QRP SSB?
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 13:11:03 EDT

On Sun, 18 Jun 1995, Adam O'Donnell wrote:

> Has anyone tried QRP SSB?

Many of us use it all the time.

> What kind of results?

Buy (or better still make) yourself a receiver and hear for yourself.

> Is there a reconized QRP SSB calling frequency?

Yes - several. But why would anyone want to stay on selected frequencies. Call anyone you want on any frequency.

> My parents tell me that I just take up time and space.

Perhaps you should listen to them.

>

72 Derry VE7QK

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 20:44:19 1995
Message-Id: <9506192102.AA27686@asp.vet.purdue.edu>
From: bfinch@asp.vet.purdue.edu (Robert Finch)
Subject: reply to w4rn1
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 16:44:19 EDT

sri to reply here, but i got back a mailer-daemon
when i tried to send this direct to u!....

tnxxs fer confirming my thoughts on the vf of house
wiring....i can't imagine what the author used for
his antenna, but placing almost any insulated wire
to form 1/4 wave stubs (xmission line xfmrs) shud

result in a v f tween .7 to .9 MAX...i was hoping
to hear from someone who actually built to the articles'
dimensions (which are close to v f of .95), and
what results they got.....
but i DO thank u for confirming my thoughts....72...baab
n6cxb

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 19:02:18 1995
Message-Id: <"25946 Mon Jun 19 14:49:17 1995"@bnr.ca>
From: "michael (w.m.) babineau" <babineau@bnr.ca>
Subject: Re: RUMOR on US Pilot Rescue
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 15:02:18 EDT

>
>It took a while to do the research, but during Viet Nam, the USAF pilots
> used a RT-10 emergency radio that was part of their survival vest. this
>was a low power UHF radio that was capable of transmitting an ELT or
>voice. Since Charlie could use RDF gear well, most downed pilots did not
>use the radio until the Jolly Green was in the vicinity.

This radio is actually a key part of the plot of the movie "BAT 21", starring
Gene Hackman and Danny Glover, which came out in the mid 1980's.
Very good movie. It's interesting that this is a UHF radio, as I recall
while watching the movie, I was trying to figure out what frequency
they would be using ... and the antenna seemed rather long (ie 2 or 3 feet)
but maybe the technical details of the movie were not exact.

Michael
VE3WMB

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Tue Jun 20 01:37:59 1995
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950619213702.6770A-100000@grape.epix.net>
From: rarland@epix.net
Subject: Re: RUMOR on US Pilot Rescue

Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 21:37:59 EDT

On Sun, 18 Jun 1995 Byron8LCZ@aol.com wrote:

> Hey Rich,
>
> You missed the most important part, He was running QRP !
>
> We should make him an honorary member of the ARCI QRP club.
>
> 72, Byron WA8LCZ Detroit
>
I agree! Get me his address, we'll send him a QRP Marble and induct him into the Wyoming Valley QRP Commandos!

73 rich

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 12:52:58 1995
Message-Id: <950619125010_73370.1677_FHR65-2@CompuServe.COM>
From: Chris Gearhart <73370.1677@compuserve.com>
Subject: Thanks 2 all 4 help
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 08:52:58 EDT

LB,

Thanks for the tips on G5RV antenna on 30m. I'd like to thank everyone else online for their help as well. Nice to know there's such a vast warehouse of knowledge out just waiting to be tapped!

72,

Chris, N1HWQ

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 14:59:02 1995
Message-Id: <9506191441.AA07684@us1rmc.bb.dec.com>
From: "Dennis, K1YPP, 226-5982" <blanchard@nac.enet.dec.com>
Subject: Tower climbing season...

Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 10:59:02 EDT

Even though this is not specifically related to QRP, I thought it would be fun for everyone to read, since there seems to be a fair amount of antenna talk that goes on here. I do not know who the original author was. This can make good material for newsletters as well. Enjoy.

THE TOWER

The scene opens upon an amateur radio operator sitting at his desk contemplating how he should answer a letter from his insurance company. Eventually, this is his reply...

I am writing in response to your request for additional information in block number (3) of the Accident Report Form. I put "poor planning" as the cause of my accident. You said in your letter that I should explain more fully, and I trust that the following details will be sufficient.

I am an amateur radio operator. On the day of the accident I was working alone on the top section of my new 80 foot tower. When I had completed my work, I discovered that I had brought, over the course of several trips up the tower, about 300 pounds of tools and spare hardware to the top. Rather than carry the now unneeded tools and material down by hand, I decided to lower the materials down in a small barrel by using a pulley which fortunately was fastened to the gin pole at the top of the tower.

Securing the rope at ground level, I went to the top of the tower and loaded the tools and materials into the barrel. Then I went back to the ground level and untied the rope, holding tightly to ensure a slow descent of the 300 pounds of tools. You will note that in block (11) of the Accident Report Form that I only weigh 150 pounds.

Due to my surprise at being jerked off the ground so suddenly, I lost my presence of mind and forgot to let go of the rope. Needless to say, I proceeded at a rather rapid rate of speed up the side of the tower. In the vicinity of the 40 foot level, I met the barrel coming down. This explains my fractured skull and broken collar bone. Slowed only slightly, I continued my rapid ascent, not stopping until the fingers of my right hand were two knuckles deep into the pulley.

Fortunately by this time, I had regained my presence of mind and was able to hold onto the rope in spite of my pain. At approximately the same time, however, the barrel of tools hit the ground and the bottom fell out of the barrel.

Devoid of the weight of the tools, the barrel now weighed approximately 30 pounds. I refer you again to my weight in block number (11). As you might imagine, I began a rapid descent down the side of the tower. In the vicinity of the 40 foot level, I met the barrel coming up. This accounts for the two broken ankles and lacerations of my legs and lower body.

The encounter with the barrel slowed me enough to lessen my injuries when I fell onto the pile of tools and, fortunately, only three vertebrae were cracked.

I am sorry to report, however, that as I lay there on the pile of tools in pain and unable to stand, watching the empty barrel 80 feet above me, I again lost my presence of mind... and let go of the rope.

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 15:08:05 1995
Message-Id: <199506191506.KAA20259@chuck.dallas.sgi.com>
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams)
Subject: Weekends
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 11:08:05 EDT

Gang,

Well, Saturday morning arrives and I fire up the Explorer on 30M just after sunrise. Band was not all that open. I called CQ and didn't get an answer. Went off to paint around the house and install marble flooring in an entry way.

About dark, turned on the rig again. QRN was up and heard several stations and the typical RTTY. No contacts made as 0.95W just wasn't enough power. Sorry I missed everyone.

Got a call from Preston Douglas, WJ2V, on Saturday announcing his arrival into the Dallas area. He is here on business, so arranged to pick him up at his hotel on Sunday and go to diner with he and his wife Sharon. Had a nice diner at Baby Doe's here in Dallas and showed them the lights of the city from

Reunion Tower (about 350' above the streets of Dallas) as the floor rotates about once every 30 minutes or so to give 360 degree view of the city and surrounding area.

You remember Preston from his name badges at Dayton.

He brought the two Whiterook paddles, one straight key and one iambic paddle, and they are cute. He also brought his 80M NN1G Mark II, a classic.

It is always good to see someone from the group and hope that we get a chance to meet more of you over the next few years.

Thanks Preston and Sharon and these two people have seen more of Dallas/Ft Worth in three days than many people who live here see in a year. :-) So much energy.

dit dit

p.s. Phyllis and Sharon pretty much kept the dweeb talk to a minimum. :-)

--

Chuck Adams K5FO CP-60 adams@sgi.com

From qrp-1@lehigh.edu Mon Jun 19 15:06:35 1995
Message-Id: <199506191504.LAA28593@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
From: GREGOIRE@VALLEY.NET (ERNEST GREGOIRE)
Subject: Re: `NE40/40 Mods
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 1995 11:06:35 EDT

>
>Thanks!
>
>My adress is Goran Hosinsky
> Arecida 43
> E-38780 Tijarafe
> La Palma - Canary Islands
>
>73
>Goran ea8yu
Hello Goran,
I'll put the mod's in the mail today.

73 de AA1IK Ernie>